

A&A 500, 1025 (2009)
 DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361/200809366e](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/200809366e)
 © ESO 2009

Erratum

AGB stars as tracers of metallicity and mean age across M 33

M.-R. L. Cioni^{1,2}, M. Irwin³, A. M. N. Ferguson¹, A. McConnachie⁴, B. C. Conn⁵,
 A. Huxor^{1,6}, R. Ibata⁷, G. Lewis⁸, and N. Tanvir⁹

¹ SUPA, School of Physics, University of Edinburgh, IfA, Blackford Hill, Edinburgh EH9 3HJ, UK

² Centre for Astrophysics Research, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield AL10 9AB, UK

³ Institute of Astronomy, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK

⁴ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Victoria, PO Box 3055, STN CSC, Victoria, BC, V8W 3P6 Canada

⁵ European Southern Observatory, Alonso de Cordova 3107, Vitacura, Santiago, Chile

⁶ Department of Physics, University of Bristol, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, UK

⁷ Observatoire de Strasbourg, 11 rue de l'Université, 67000 Strasbourg, France

⁸ Institute of Astronomy, School of Physics, A29, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

⁹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK

A&A 487, 131–146 (2008), DOI: [10.1051/0004-6361:200809366](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361:200809366)

Key words. galaxies: individual: M 33 – stars: late-type – galaxies: stellar content – galaxy: abundances – galaxies: structure – errata, addenda

The surface distribution of the C/M ratio across M33 is shown in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows the map corresponding to twice a lower resolution. These figures substitute Figs. 10 and 11 in the published version of the paper that show, instead, the distribution of the M/C ratio across the galaxy. The new figures show more clearly that regions with higher C/M ratio and lower [Fe/H] abundance occupy the outer part of the galaxy and delineate a metal-poor ring.

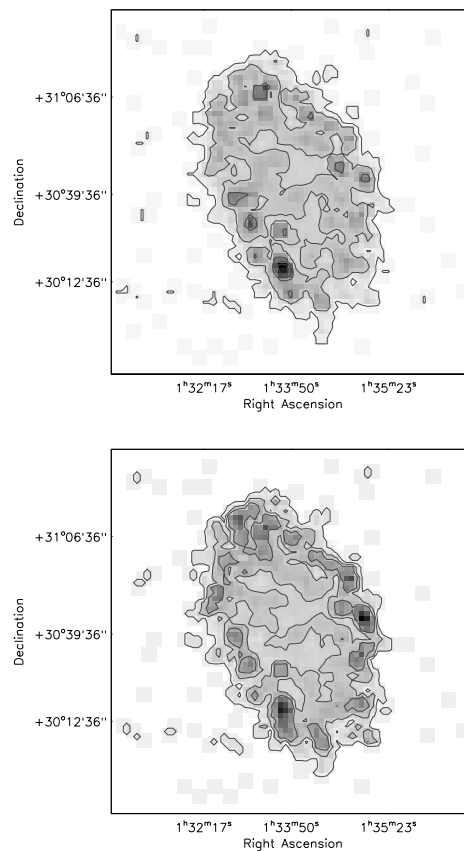


Fig. 1. Distribution of the C/M ratio across M33. C-rich and O-rich AGB stars above the tip of the RGB have been selected using slanted lines (*top*) or vertical lines (*bottom*). Darker regions correspond to higher ratios. Contours are at: 0.2, 0.6, 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, and 2.4 in the *top* panel, and at 0.15, 0.35 and 0.55 in the *bottom* panel.

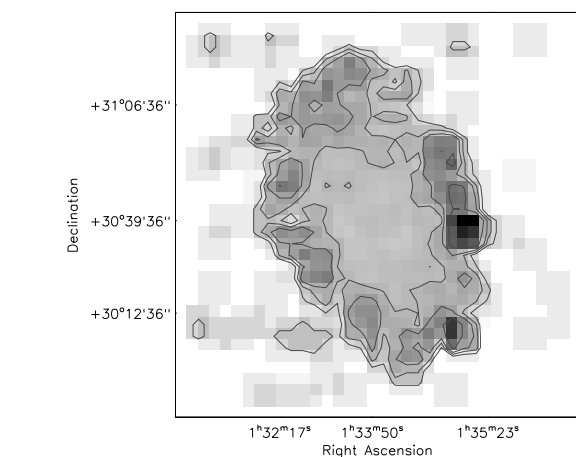


Fig. 2. The same as the *bottom panel* of Fig. 1 but using bins of 2.4'. Contours are at: 0.28, 0.38, 0.48, and 0.68.